

STATE OF THE MARKETS TO-DAY. THURSDAY, Sept. 14-2 P. M.

ABBES are steady but quiet at \$7 for Pols and \$6.75

for Pearls. COTTON-The mraket is buoyant with an improved

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for most grades of Weatern and State Viour is sustained in price, with a better demand for the home trade and the East; but

for expert, little is doing. Canadian is steady and in fair request; sales of 500 bbls, at \$3.75, in bond. The sales of Weste'n Cinel are 3,500 bbls, at \$8.50 a 49 for common to good State, and \$9 @ \$9 50 for common to good Ohio and Michigan, and extra do. \$9 25@39 02]. Southern Flour is stoady and demand fair; sa'es 1,500 bble. at \$8 50 2 \$8 75 for inferior, and \$9 @ \$9 371 for mi and to good brands Baltimore, A'exandria, &c.

Rye Four is inactive but steady at \$6 286 25 for fine and \$7 87 288 25 for supe line. Corn Me il is unchanged; sales at \$4 25@\$4 31 for State and

WHISKY-The market is steady and the inquiry fair; sal a 250 bl.ls. at 42c. for Prison and 41 je, for

GRAIN-Prices of Wheat are leregular and, with an ample supply in prospect, the market is dall and tends downward; sales of 700 burb, inferior and Southern at about \$1 50. Oals are insolive, but unchanged; sales at 54 2 56 . for State and Western, and 49 @51c. for Jersey. Rye is quiet at \$1 20 @ \$1 23.

Corn is firm with a better inquiry for home con-

sumption and the East; sales 60,00 bushels at 81 @ 821c for common to good Western in red and some prime at 83c. Other kinds nominal.

Provinces - Pork is without much change. Prime is firm at \$11 87 @ \$12, and Mess is qu'et at \$14 37 @ \$14 50. Beef is steady. Of Beef Hams further sales

of 200 pkgs. Canvas at \$11 50.

Lard is steady et 11@11 je. Butter is in favor of buyers; sales of Obio at 14@16c.; State, 19@22c., and Orange County at 22 225c. Cheese is quiet at 8

The steamship Niagara has arrived at Boston. Her mails will leave Boston this afternoon and be delivered in New-York to-morrow morning.

THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

APPIDAVIT OF THE VENEZUELAN MINISTER REL-

ATIVE TO THE SECRET EXPEDITION.
United States of America, Southern District of New-York, ss: Ramon Azpurla, of No. 10 Waverly-place, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says: That he verily believes and has reason to suppose, that certain persons, whose names are to de-penent unknown, do within the territory and jurisdicon of the United States, and within the Southern District of the State of New-York, begin to set on foot, and provide and prepare the means for a mili-tary expedition and enterprise to be carried on against the territory and dominions of the Republic of Venezuels, with whom the United States are at peace. And he further says: That the aforesaid persons within the aforesaid limits and district, to wit, at the port of New-York, fit out and arm, and procure to be fitted out and armed, and are knowingly concerned in jymin Franklin, with intent that such vessel shall be employed in the sald military enterprise herein before set forth, contrary to the acts of Congress in such case made and provided. e me. Sept. 15, 1854.

Joseph Bridgham, U. S. Commissioner

ROW IN MERCER-STREET BETWEEN

PUGILISTS.

ONE MAN SHOT.

During Wednesday evening a difficulty occurred between John Lyng and Ezra White, both notorious characters and pugilists, which however by the inter-ference of their friends was soulded without serious consequences. Several hours afterward they met again at Phillip's saloon, No. 69 Mercer-st., when a second disturbance occurred between them. Tom Hyer being in the place at the the time, Lyng directed some offensive and derogatory remarks to him, for which he was slapped in the face by Hyer. Lyng instably d.ew a revolver and fired, but the charge failing to hit Hyer, took effect in the erm of Charles Lozier, a Clintor-Market butcher, inflicting a serious but not dangerous wound.

Sergeant Glenroy and Officer Work of the Eighth Ward Police, in anticipation of a muss between the pugilists then congregated, on hearing the report of the pistol, ran into the house and arrested Lyng, but not till he had been knocked down and soundly beaten by Hyer, who jumped on his head and breast. Lyng was taken to the Station-House, where he re mained but a short time before Judge Bogart appeared and discharged him to appear in Court, at 11 e'cleck this morning.

FIRES.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.

About 1 o'clock Thursday morning a fire broke out in the building No. 705 Broadway -first floor occupied by Edward J. Olssen, as a tailor store; second floor by Mrs. Bernard Ackerman, dressmaker. The are originated in a middle room, or pantry, in which Mrs. Ackerman kept her stock. The alarm was promptly given—to which the firemen as promptly responded; but before they could subdue the fixmes the building was much damaged and the stock of Mrs. Ackerman almost entirely destroyed.

The stock of Mr. Oldsen was removed to the Fifteenth Ward Station-House, but was considerably damaged by water, prohably to the amount of \$1,500. Mr. O. is fully insured in the City Insurance Co.

Mrs. Ackerman estimates her loss at about \$4,000. Insured for \$2,500 in the Hanover Insurance Co. The building is damaged to the amount of about \$1,000. Fully insured in the National Insurance Co. The fire was confined to the second floor. origin has not yet been ascertained.

INTERESTING FROM NEWARK.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 12: 1854. This morning, in passing through the streets of Newark, my attention was arrested by a large crowd gathered to witness the evolutions of two Cavalry Companies. The Philadelphia Company was received yesterday by Capt. He'nisch's troop, and the whole day was occupied with a variety of imposing ceremonies. It may be safely said that one thousand people spent either a part or the whole of the day in witnessing the marches and counter-marches. A large part of these spectators, and probably also of the troopers themselves, were hardly in circumstances to

warrant so large an outlay.

Let us suppose there were five hundred men who thus sacrificed the day to see the spectacle at a cost of a doller each, by the loss of wages, and twenty-five a doller each, by the loss of wages, and twenty-five cents each for the "et cetera" of that kind of losfing. Here is a loss of \$0.25, as the price the people pen for the sight, which estimate is probably not he if of the real cost. The Philadelphia troopers spend the entire week at the business, and the Newarkers three days at least, and I am told the whole week. The cost of horses, (ransportation, and hotel expenses, cannot be snything short of from two to three dollers a day to each man. Call it wo dollars each, making twelve dollars apiece, or some \$1,200 to the companies. Here is a bill of some \$1,200 to the companies. Here is a bill of some \$1,200 to the sight. Supposing each of those men to be a lall ster, whose wages on an average are one dollar and a heif per day, we have another item of \$900 to add to the bull, making some \$2,700. It is safe to say the whole has cost \$5,000, besides the imap reciable cost of dissipation to industrious habits, and perbaps also to habits of sobriety.

If I am not misinformed, the expenses of this show, and many similar once of a military obscructer, fall on expense who gain their money by day's labor, and

If I am not misinformed, the expenses of this show, and many similar ones of a military character, fall on persons who gain their money by day's isbor, and for this reason they are not to be supposed to be able to bear such expenses without serious detriment. I can name young men in this city, who have been to greater expense than that indicated in the above calculation, because the expenditures have been made greater expense than that indicated in the above colculation, because the expenditures have been made on a more extended scale. It makes no difference whether they are guests or "pay the shot" themselves, it coats somebody a large sum and in the end it must fail equelly on soat and guest, and there cannot be a question that both host and guest in many cases, if not the majority, are not able to bear it. It seriously interfires with that economy which a young man abould exercise in order to prepare for a "rainy laboration,"

man should exercise in order to prepare for a "rainy "day," by getting something in the Savings Bank or by getting a homestead.

I do not write these things to make an argument or to read a lecture, but simply to suggest the cost of the thing to young men, at d to laboring men with familiar to young men, at d to laboring men with familiar to the saving men and the saving men and the saving men. lies, having no other resources to depend on but their

lies, having no other resources to depend on but their health and daily industry.

In the old er times Newark was sied for the sobricty of it inhabitants, notwithstating its pure Harrison cides and spile whisky, but of late years there has been a most unfavorable change in this respect. Hotels of all kinds, and groceries, liquor stores, and under ground dens have been multiplying at an elamong rate. Sundry do daing his result if, of course, in Sunday rows and street riots. Pauperism and soffering have also been increased sally. About two years since the good prople began to be alarmed about the maiter, and male some vigorous effocts to rivest the evil. At last they have elected a Commod Council which refuses to grant any liquor licenses Council which refuses to grant any liquor licenses whatever. This in connection with some noble results, has produced one to be deplored, which is the increase of business to the liquor increhants, selling in quantities over a quart, but firmness and the overthrow of the monopoly will probably give New-Jersey the Prohibitery Law, which will sealle the affair with the license reschants in a quick and honorable way. As liquor merch ints in a qu'et and honorable way. As to a thorough reformation of the laboring clauses and unmoneyed people of Newark, it will not take place a it should, until the wealthy studie is, and hatters as shounderes, and in a word, the moneyed aristocracy Newark, thail be cured of that miserable affectation which will not permit them to have a private dura:

"will not permit them to have a private dura";

"will not open within no compared to meeting of the which well not permit them to have a privite direct, a railroof celebration, or quasterly meeting of the Historical Seci. y, or any public eveloration without wine drinking, and also something stronger. Manktod by nature are enoblishly inclined, and Newarkers are no exceptions, so that if the poor see the rich drink champagne and high-priced brandles, there will be an invitation of the example, and a very strong one, among a lithe Toms, Dicks and Harries who frequent selects recognize and layers here deues.

among a! the Tons, Dicks and Harries who frequent saloons, groggeries, and lager-hear dens.

Could some Father Matthew be found of sufficient influence to get the Newark aristocracy on their kneeze to swear the temperance pledge and wear the temperance medal, the influence would reach down into the deepest and wickedest den in the beautiful and immensely enterprising City of Newark. Let us hope "the good time is coming."

Newark is no longer the city of mud. Since "Rip" by Sack" was drowned in the mud at the corner of Commerce and Mulberry-sis, there has been a wonderful work done in paving the streets. The great avenue of Newark, Broad st., one of the comelicst avenue in this country, is now paved throughout its entire length. Market-st., a beautiful street cutting Broad at ri, th angles, is also paved, together with a number of the other principal streets. They are pushing the work just as fast as they can get the stone, which come urneipally down the Morris Canal. Huzza for Newark! Its princely streets, along which fashion and enterprise roll an immense tide of 'ravel, are now delightful, and will be so the year through. There are near now Hving in Newark were the old fashion and enterprise roll an immense tide of 'tavel, are now delightful, and will be so the year through. There are men now living in Newark who remember when the only churches in Newark were the old First Presbyterian church and Trinity church on the Park. Then came the Baptist church in Academy-st., and the Methodist church in Halsey-st. After that whe second Presbyterian, then the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and many more; then several Reformed Dutch churches, several Baptist and Methodist, and also several Roman Catholic churches came; until now, in the City of Newark there are fifty-two churches, divided into the following orders: 18 Presbyterian, 2 Reforms d Dutch, 5 Baptist, 9 Protestant Episcopal, 11 Methodist, 1 Bethel, 2 Universalist, 3 Roman Catholic, 1 Evangelical Lutheran, and 1 German Reformed—which makes the average of churches one to a little more than every one thousand people, which fact looks better on paper than it does on Sundays, when one is certain that multitudes attend no church. Some of the church odifices are noble buildings. The old First Presbyterian and Trinity are plain solid stone buildings, which will stand a thousand years if people will let them. The Hight-st. Presbyterian, the Market-st. Methodist, and Grace Churches show the presence of an improved architecture which is modeling the brown free-stone of these hills into graceful forms as well as great durability. The Catholic Cathedral is a fine building of tecture which is modeling the brown free-stone of these hills into graceful forms as well as great durability. The Catholic Cathedral is a fine building of brick, and the Methodists are now patting up a splendid church at the lower end of Broad-st., using the brown free-stone. The wealthy congregation of the First Presbyterian church are remodelling the interior of their building in the severely and fitly chaste style of the Doric order, and by next spring will have an audience chamber in harmony with the genius of Presbyterianism, and a pride to the city.

THE CLIFF MINE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane.

EAGLE RIVER, LAKE SUPERIOR, Aug., 1854. Heavy rains had been falling around us all night, and at early dawn the cloud-like faists were slowly dragging over the hill-sides and through the forests on the range back of town, but they dissipated as the sun arose, and the morning opened in joyous sunshine, contrasting strongly with the late stormy weather, and promising a fair day for our walk o four miles to the Cliff Mine. Crossing a track of fine white sand near the lake shere, and following a muddy road for three miles up conglomerate and trap hills six hundred and fifty feet high, we at last caught sight of the mine, and rapidly descending along the cliff sides reacted the valley below at 11 A. M.

The location, situated on the trap range four miles from Eagle River, contains 5,200 acres of land, several hundred of which are wholly or partially cleared, and one hundred and twenty are farmed by the com-pany in various grasses and vegetables. The soil, limate, forests and farm products are generally the same as in other parts of this country; oats, grasses, potatoes, ruta-begas and garden vegetables are raised

potatoes, ruta-begas and garden vegetables are raised to a moderate extent, though the oats are generally cut before ripening. The snow lies too deep during winter to favor the production of wheat, and little if any is raised in this region. Taking the country altogether, its soil and climate are unfavorable for sgricultural operations, and they will never be carried on very extensively or systematically.

The mountain ranges around the lake generally present bluff faces to the south, while on the north side they slope gently and gradually away. It is so here. The visitor, after a long and gradual ascent for miles, arrives at the verge of a mural cliff two hundred and fifty feet high, presenting a bold bare front to the eye for several miles in a north-easterly direction. The copperbearing veins cross this range at right angles in a vertical position, and are easily detected along the faces of the cliffs.

of the cliffs.

The present improvements of the mine are on the vein in the valley at the base of the cliffs. The engine-houses, mining machinery, shaft-houses, and

washing floors, are much more complete and substantial than at the Minnesota mine, but the houses of the workmen are far inferior, and more filthy and disgusting, and a reform in this particular is unyently required from motives of humanity, if nothing else. The dirty condition of the houses naturally induces disease, and two or three cases of cholera occurred the day of our errival—creating some alarm among the miners. The miners themselves are mainly responsible for this state of things, for it is hard to induce a Cornishman to live otherwise, but the Company should build larger and better houses, more pany should build larger and better houses, more widely separated, and prevent that herding of human beings, which intallibly results in misers, fifth and

Nearly five hundred persons are living at preson this i-cation, over three hundred of them being men in the employ of the Company, under the direcmen in the employ of the Company, under the direction of a Superintendent, aided in their respective departments by the clerk, physician and the mining captains. The employes are classed according to the work, into miners, wheelers and surface men. The miners do the unifiting and stoping in the vein, the proper working of the nine; the wheelers convey the veinstone on cars or barrows through the levels to the shafts, when it is hoisted up and handed over to the surface men, who turn, stamp and wash it thoroughly before barreling and sending it away. The surface men also conduct the farming operations, and procure timber, immense ansonas of which are used for various purposes—200,000 feet of round timber alone being annually concumed in the mines.

The miners are divided into three brigades, alter-

alone being annually concomed in the mines.

The minera are divided into three brigades, alternately mileving each offer and working eight house, then the keep of the work containly progressing.

A brigade was detecteding as we reached the shat, and its members presented a truly a regular appearance. After a saming the necessary habiliments, we implify followed on their track, and spont several losses to independ and explorations.

heurs in underground explorations.

The mire at precent con aims three shalls and nine levels, two of the former being sank in the valley on the voin and the third on the summit of the clift. the vem, and the third on the summit of the civil. They are connected at regular depths by levels, some of which extend along the vein for a distance of eleven hundred seet. The usual error has been committed in stoping nearly as fast as the shafes and levels were opened, the vein having been nearly worked over to a depth of five hundred feet and a length of nearly one thousand, leaving future operations to be conducted at great depths under unfavorable, if not describes conditions.

conducted at great depths under unfavorable, if not dangerous conditions.

The pump being out of order when we descended, the water shower u down the shaft at a rate which made amateur mining erry disagreeable, and after examining the various shafts, levels and stopes, we gladly returned to the surface. The ladders in the loadis have iron rounds, and landing places, or resis, are placed at regular distances, conveniences entirely wanting in the Minnesota mine, the mining machinery also is generally better, more durable, and more expensive.

machinery also is generally better, more durable, and more expensive.

Descending to the boitom of the shaft five hundred and sixty feet below the surface, and passing through the lowest level, we examined the situation and appearance of the vein along its course, and then successively entering and passing through each level and stope as we gradually neared the surface, we obtained correct ideas of the character of the vein and the mode of working it, and of the extent, richness and general condition of the mine. So much stoping has been done that the vein is rarely visible except near the ends of the levels, and from the bottom to the surface the most of it has been worked over and the copper taken out. The vein varies in thickness from

the ends of the levels, and from the bottom to the surface the most of it has been worked over and the copper taken out. The vein varies in thickness from a low inches to four or five feet, sometimes becoming very poor, and almost thinning out. It is a hard, dark treppous rock, passing through trap of an amygdalololal charaster. Fewer masses are found than at the Minnezota, but the stamp work is better and more reliable, and the stamping and washing facilities are very effective and complete.

The copper is disseminated through the veinstant in a native state, in particles varying in size from the fuest powder to masses of many tune weight. One of the latter lying in a stope between the sixth and seventh levels, is twenty-five feet long, of a very irregular shape, being two or twive feet wide in places, and from a few inches to three feet thick. Its weight is estimated at sixty or seventy tune, and the miners are now cutting it up; this a slow and expensive process, and they prefer good stamp or harrel work, to lighting on these huge lumps of native metal. These large masses are out into blocks weighing from 2,000 to 6,000 lbs, which are then taken on cars to the shaft, hoist of by a large cable to the surface, and shipped

large masses are call into blocks weighing from 2,000 to 6,000 lbs. which are then taken on cars to the shaft, hoist d by a large cable to the surface, and shipped in that shape to the furnace.

This mine has produced the largest mass ever found, its weight being about one hundred and sixty tuns, and though it may not generally show so many or zero to the very masses as the Minnerota, yet its character both a series and starme mine, and its vast annual

h: Avy masses as the Minnesota, yet its character both as a mass and stamp mine, and its vast annual yield of copper, gives it the proud position of the great leading mine of the country.

The working expenses of such a mine are immense. The consumption of candles alone rates from 1,209 to 1,400 lbs. per week, while the amount of powder annually brined is almost unknown. Over \$100,000 are annually paid out for wages and supplies, and the saferies and incidental expenses swell the amount to a very large sum.

annually paid out for wages and supplies, and the alteries and incidental expenses swell the amount to a very large sum.

A fine view of Keweena Point can be obtained by climbing the flag-staff on the cliff near the mine. Both the ranges are visible throughout their whole connect, the north showing as a line of perpendicular frowning cliffs, and the south rolling away to the south-east, and terminating in the high rounded cone of Meunt Houghton, which shoots up sharp and clear in the distance. The intervaning valley shows like a map, and reveral preity mining villages peep up through the wilderness of birch and pine forest which covers its surface. Far to the south the waters of Keweena and La Anse Bays giltter in the sun like polished silver, while further yet, on the distant shore of Michigan, the outlines of the Huron Mountains cut clear, and scarcely blue against the sky. Away to the north the great lake rolls up like a silent world, while the outlines of Isla Royal, though it is fifty miles distant, show as clearly as if but five miles away. Aknost under foot lays the Cliffmine Village, its inhabitants creeping about like pigmies, and its noise coming like a funt murmur to the car. Heavy clouds rolled over parts of the lake and shore, and refreshing showers.

a funt nurmur to the car. Heavy clouds rolled over pais of the lake and shore, and refreshing showers were falling in different directions. Much rain has fallen in the country this sammer, and the forests look fresh and green as with us in May.

We visited the North American mine, close by, working the Cliff vein, and really owned by that Company. Aithough but lately opened, it has produced some large masses, and is taking a high rank among the newer mines. Two shafts and three levers have been pestially opened, and in one of the lower stopes a very large mass is said to be exposed. The improvements are yet unanished, and some time will clay se before the mine is fairly in progress.

Several new and thriving, but less important, mines exist in the vicinity, but having no time to visit them, we hade adien to this part of the range, and started for the Copper Falls Mine, via Eagle Kiver.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

EARTHQUAKES AND LOCUSIS. endence of The N. Y. Tribune

SAN SOURLE, San Salvador, July 30, 1854. More absorbing than the helpless disorder in Nicarsgus and the war in Europe are our two great calamities: the locust plague and the earthquakes. The frightful plague of the wandering locusts has lasted in San Salvador and Nicaragua already three years. Their appearance is followed by incredible devastations among almost all cultivated plants. Not only Indian corn, beans and plantains, but even the hard leaves of the sugar-cane and the cocoa-nut tree are gnawed up by millions of insects, which no buman effort is able to expel or to exterminate. In the plains of the coast, and to a hight of 2 000 feet above the ocean, maize to expel or to exterminate. In the plains of the coast, and to a hight of 2 000 feet above the ocean, maire has yielded the last three years but one-third of the usual crop, sugar-cane two-thirds, and rice one-half. The consequence of this decrease in the production is an extreme scarcity and starvation throughout the country. Indian corn, rice and flour are now brought from the United States and even from San Francisco. The second calamity is the continuous convulsions of the earth, which, since the ruin of the capital, have rearcely ceased. At the moment when the President of the State in company with the Bishop, Don Tomaco Saldana, came from Cojutepese to visit the ruins, a very heavy shock took place. Almost all the wealthier families of the ancient capital have removed to Cojutepese and San Vicento, and seem but little inclined to follow the desire of the Government and construct new buildings and houses on the high plain of Santa Thekla. There seems, on the contrary, much more probability that in spite of the ruin and the continuing earthquakes the new capital will, by and by, rice again on the same spot where the destruction took place. A great number of the poorer classes have again returned there and are building up little ranches of cane and palm leaves; subsequently better constructions will replace three, and if, at length, by an eruption, or the opening of a new safety-valve for the except of grees and subterrancean forces, the earthquakes should cease, or at lenst become less frequent, it seems not at all unlikely that even the Government will recatablish its seat in the old capital. The people of San Salvador intend to celebrate also this year the great fair, which annually takes place in the beginning of August, upon the ruins of the destrayed city, and merchants and traders are already sending out circular letters for that purpose. One sees here again how soon man becomes accustomed to even the most rightful occurrences. As the old French saying runs:

"Even a criminal gets accustomed to the gallows, if "he only dangles upon it a quarter of an hour."

GUATERALA, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1854. For a few weeks past we have been seriously and frequently disturbed by estringuakes, and since the both of July, when the first was fest, till this hour there have been more than fifty shakes, all of them horizontal and generally in a direction from northeast to south-west. Since the year 1830 there has been nothing to compare with this, and owing to the recent ruin of the sister city of San Salvador, people here have become exceedingly frightened, numerous families had fied to neighboring villages or elept in their large court yards, or in the open air, on the different market piaces. Several churches have been seriously injured and from the Charch of San Augustino the Nuestro Amo was removed to another church, for fear a serious accident might happen to the decay of building. Mostof the shakes were felt in the day time and during a pretty strong northern breeze. Only the priests seem not to be discontented with his calamity, and one of them is said to have preached on Sunday last in the Church of San Francisco that he wished the earthquake would last the whole year round; for only such terrifying occurrences could make the people here more devout, and engage them to go to church, to confess and to give alms. As there are no State geologists in the country, the priests have been frequently consulted by the people whence they think these convulsions of the earth-crust come. They said that the chakes were a castigation from heaven; that they all come from a volcano in the neighborhood of Valencia, about seven legues east north-east from the capital, where a new crater was forming itself, which would make an eruption and destroy the whole sinful population. As the 29th of July was the anniversary of the great earthquake which in 1773 destrayed the ancient. Capital. Gestemala Antigual, people became exceedingly trightened, and not alone the most superstitious and most stupied expected a serious catastropte. But no such thing has happened, and the here have become exceedingly frightened, nu superstitious and most stupid expected a serious ca-tastrophe. But no such thing has happened, and the 29th was one of the days entirely without earthquakes.

THE TORNADO AT THE SOUTH

From The Charleston Mercury, Sept. 11.

In addition to the intelligence contained in our Saturday's issue, we have collected the following further

particulars:

The North Dry Dock Wharf has received but slight injury, but the South Wharf, belonging to the same Company, has been much injured, and will require considerable repairs.

The two wharves of the New Custom-House, liste Fitzsimous s which have been lately very thoroughly repaired, stood the storm nobly, as did the two Castral and Accommodation Wharves, the latter only receiving some slight injuries.

Brown's North Wharf has been much damaged, but the South Wharf stood well, and has received but little io ary.

little is ary.

Some of the Atlantic Wharves were much injured, but their enterprising proprietor will soon have them in a condition to do business. Boyce & Co. s Wharves have been busilightly damaged, and Adger's Wharves like fortunate. were equally fortunate.

Vande howe's Wharves have several considerable

breaks, but can soon be put in good condition.

North Commercial Wharf had part of the pier-head taken c.f. and both Wharves have received additional Southern Wharves are in a very had condition, and

Southern Wharves are in a very bad condition, and will require a large sum to put them in order.

The new light boat for Rattlesnake Shoal, that anchored in the Roads on Thursday last, rode out the gale in safety, with a 3 000 lb, anchor down, in one of the most cap sed positions in the harbor, fully testing her capacity to 1 o'd on.

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.—The island presents a very directly appearance. These tences and the smaller

her capacity to 10 d 93.

Scilivan's Island.—The island presents a very dismel appearance; trees, fences and the smaller buildings lay prostrate in all directions. Near the Cove the storm did much damage. The Point House is gone, and all of the adjacent buildings are more or less injured. On the Back Beach the damage is universal, all of the houses having suffered more or less. On the Front Beach, those four neat cottages cast of the Moultire House, known as the Tennessee Row, are all swept away. The Moultrie House is sound and secure, having lost only the steps around the viazza, and a few of the brick pillars supporting the front plazza. The southwest end of the piazza has fallen in a hille. Just west of the Moultrie House is that occupied by Mr. Banks, which has been destroyed, having fallen down and been swept through by the waves. Mr. Hall's house is entirely gone, not a vestige left. Gea. Martin's house has suffered greatly, the bulwark is gone, and the flooring of the piazza;

waves. Mr. Hall's house is entirely gone, not a verige left. Gen. Martin's house has suffered greatly, the bulwark is gone, and the flooring of the piazza; otherwise badly injured. The whole island, west of and including the Tennessee Row, was covered with water on Friday morning, at which time the storm attalized its greatest hight. The terry wharf is gone. The wharf at Mount Pleasant is standing, while the long bridge which connected it with the land is swept off. The officers at the fort offered every accommodation to the people who took shelter there.

The Wilmangton (N. C.) Herald reports of the southern gale, that from Friday up to Saturday night a severe storm raged over North Carolina. Near Wilmington, much damage was done to the crops, and property on the wharves was lost to the value of \$250,000 or \$500,000. Much damage was also done to the shipping in port, and to the buildings in the in the city; one brig and one schooner were sunk, and others damaged. Toward the end of the gale a whirlwind swept in a northerly direction over the city; mowing down houses and trees in its progress.

About 12 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) an attempt was made in the vicinity of the Rock Island Railroad dept to take a fugitive slave. Three men, named John and George Buchanan and Wm. Grani—all from St. Louis—seized the negro as he was walking is the street. He instantly discovered them, and made efforts to release himself, in which he succeeded. During the scuffle the slave had his coat torn nearly off, and one of the Buchanans loss. ming the scuffe the slave had his coat forn nearly ming the scuffe the Buchanans lost out of his pocket evolver, which the negro picked up, and told the

off, and one of the Buchanam for the process of revolver, which the nogro picked up, and told the others to "stard off."

It is asserted that John Buchanan then fired at the slave but did not hit him. During this time a crowd had collected, but as soon as the pistol was fired John Buchanan was seried by the Police and others and escorted by a large crowd down Clark-st. to the watchhouse, where he was locked up. The other Buchanan and Grant ran down to Young America Saloon, in front of which an immense crowd quickly collected.

Marshal Knights went to the saloon and escorted the two over to jail.

the two over to jail.

What has become of the negro we cannot state. what has become of the degro we cannot state. The occurrence drew together crowds of people during the early part of the afternoon, in the vicinity of Young America and Court House-square. There was no demonstration attempted, and the excitement was wholly confined to the knots of persons discussing the subject.

wholly confined to the knots of persons discussing the subject.

An examination will probably be had this forenoon. From The Journal.

Knowing the light in which slave-hunting is regarded in this portion of the State, it is not a little remarkable that men can be found of sufficient temerity to undertake it without authority of law and the requisite proofs, in broad daylight, and in a thickly settled part of the city. Every such effort cannot but result in failure, and the parties making it may deem themselves fortunate in getting off as easily as those did yesterday.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

DELEGATES TO THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION. West-kester County-list Assembly District.—
The, Whig District Committee was held at Croton Dam on the 13th day of September, and Joseph Griffing, Esq. of Somers, was called to the Chair, and M. F. Rowe of Cordandt, and John S. Bates of Bedford, were appointed Secretaries. The Couvention proceeded to elect a Delegate to the State Convention, when W. C. Howe, Esq. of Ossining, was a Heavish J. Robertson was appointed vention, when W.M. C. Howe, Esq. of Ossining, was chosen, and Hezekiah J. Robertson was appointed alternate, and Mesers. Wm. Roake of Yorktown, Norman Smith of North Salem, James T. Colyer, Ossining, W.m. Durrin, Cortlandt, and John S. Bates, Bedford, were appointed Congressional Delegates.

A Committee of five, consisting of the Hon. Wm. H. Bobertson, D. W. Travis, James H. Curry, James T. Colyer, Benjamin Griffin, were appointed to draft resolutions, who reported the following resolves, which were adopted unanimously, amid bursts of appliance:

honor, and the spirit of freedom which should characterize the institutions of our country.

Recoloid. That the Delegates from this District to the Congressiwal Convention be and are hereby instructed to vote for so man for candidate for member of Congress unless he be unqualifiedly opposed to the act commonly known as the Nebrasks and in favor of its immediate and anceoditional repeal, and in favor of the medification of the act commonly known as the Fugitive Stave Law, so as to give the fugitive a right of the Fugitive and the master to pay his own expenses of recapture.

The Convention then adjourned.

This meeting was characterized by the utmost harmony, and this District will do her part in the coming struggle.

struggle.

Deniel Stewart of Hebart. Resolutions were adopted in both Conventions against the Nebraska inquity, and the erecting of any more Slave Stites.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND

WALES.
To See Editor of The N. Y. Pribane.
Six: In The Trinunk, July 29, we find an abstract of the state of public religious worship in England and Wales, drawn from the British Census of 1851. It is a matter of no surprise to us that this census develops the fact that the Church of England is in the minority. We have been fully satisfied of this for

orted by the ceasus.

The relative strength of the Dissenting bodies and the Church of England, according to the ceasus, stands thus: Number of Dissepting Church Edifices.... Number of Establishment Church Edifices

6.50 Majority for Dissent The relative strength of the seven principal denomi-ations, according to the census, is as follows: nations, according to the census, as a follow Number of Wesleyan Methodist Church Edifices. Number of Congregational Church Edifices. Number of Cairbist Church Edifices. Number of Cairbist Church Edifices. Number of Cairbist (Roman) Church Edifices. Number of Society of Friends Church Edifices. Number of Unitarian Church Edifices.

Total.

The remainder of the 20,390 is composed of isolated congregations and very small bodies.

From the above we see that the Wesleyau Methodist Church is by far the largest body of Nonconformist—having 11,007 church edifices, or 2,624 more than every other disenting body put together. And this a church, too, only a century old! church, too, only a century old!

According to the Census, we find that the Church of

According to the Courses, we man that the Courses of England had 3,079 more church edifices than the Methodists; and it is to an examination of this point that we now wish particularly to call the attention of your readers—for, we think, the figures of the census are calculated to mislead the mind in the effort to ascertain the relative strength of these two bodies. We are calculated to mislead the mind in the effort to ascertain the relative strength of these two bodies. We do not consider the census, as far as it regards Methodism, a positive data, from which to decide its actual strength; and our reasons for this opinion are the following: It is a well-known fact to all conversant with the matter, that Methodism in England and Wales, as well as in the United States, does not confine its ministrations within church edifices, but thousands of other places are occupied by it to dispense the Word of Trath; and there societies are also gathered. Therefore, to get at anything like a proximate idea of the strength or Methodism, there "out posts" (as they may be called) must be taken into the account. Let not these be underrated; for we know from personal observation that the congregations which assemble in such places are much larger than will be found in the same number of country churches belonging to the Establishment; and, taking these into our calculations, the Weeley an Methodists have unquestionably more personal localities, in obtaining church sites from the aristocratic, high church inaded proprietors. This has been a great drawback in the building of churches. In some places they have been obliged to erect a "from ching church," similar to a caravan, in order to supply the diffective y caused by high church intolerance.

been a great drawback in the binary of catalogs, the some places they have been obliged to erect a "l'Accerng church," similar to a caravan, in order to supply the deficiency caused by high church intolerance, which is taken from place to place, as circumstances demand. What do you think of this!

You stale—no doubt taking the census as your authority—"that nenconformity is strongest in Wales, "the pope one counties of the North of England, and some of the Melland Counties, as Nottinghamshire, "Cheahire, and Derbyshire. Elsewhere, for the most part, the Church of England predominates; its strength being particularly great in the agricultural districts of the South and West of England."

The former part of the paragraph is unquestionably correct, but the latter part is not. In most of the localities where it is said the Church of England prelocalities where it is said the Church of England pre-

conlities where it is said the Church of England preponderates, the evangelical clergy are in the ascendancy—from which face the established church is
largely attended by Methodists, who partake of hercommunion, &c.—indeed the same is the case, in a
less or greater extent, in other localities—and thus in
regard to those places a falso issue has been made.
Many still look upon the Establishment as a "THESE
belonging to the country, and open to all igrespective
of their peculiar views—believing that they are no
less Methodists though they attend the ordinances of
the State Church under the control of an evangelical.
But there is still another fact to be considered.
The arisoteracy—who are the great land proprietors—
especially the high church class—look with no favor
upon their tenants unless they attend the ministrations of the Establishment; and, in many cases, no
gentle coercion is used with their tenants to force them

tions of the Establishment; and, it many cace, no gentle coercion is used with their tenants to force them to abandon the churches of their choice; and many a one has been ejected from his farm because he would not succumb to the tyrannical will of his bigotted aristocratic landholder. We have known of many such cares in England and Wales.

science and to the vision of many such cases in England and Wales.

Therefore, in endeavoring to ascertain the positive strength of the Established Church, all these facts must be taken into consideration—which is certainly not done by the Superintendent of the Census—neither, indeed, does it come legitimately within his province. Taking into account all these unquestionable facts, we unqualifiedly assert that the Methodists Church elone is de facto numerically stronger than the Church of England.

But it is not only in this respect the Methodists have the advantage over the Establishment; they have also several vital internal advantages over it which probably is not generally known to your readers; and prominently among them is unity of sentimes, and dectrine—a fact which cannot be said of any other body of Christians in the world—not even of the Roman Catholic Church. The Church of England is a heterogeneous mass—without any internal achesive disposition—kept together solely by the love of "spoils" and by aristocratic arrogance and tyranny. Road what The Record, a Church of England paper, under the control of the Evangelicals, says of its internal state:

"The margin within which discritity of detries, even on fundamentals, may be maintained and promulgated with the utmost impunity, would lead a charter of the control of the control of the charter, in this lead.

even on fundamentals, may be maintained and pro-mulgated with the utmost impunity, would lead a stranger to suppose that the Church in this land even on fundamentals, may be maintained and promulgated with the utmest impunity, would lead a stranger to suppose that the Church in this land [England] imposed no tests, required no subscription to articles of faith, and had no scriptural landmarks for her guidance. There can be no doubt that there are among the parochial clergy men who far exceed Laud in his opinions and practices—many who follow the highest and most rigid forms of church nations—not a few who have no particular strong opinions nor clear views on any subject—numbers of Low Churchmen, some decided Calviniste, many Arminians; while upon matters purely ecclesiastical, touching church government and ceremony, there are almost as many opinions as there are men. At the same time there is no distinct governing power over the whole body to which any general or consistent deference is paid." Again: "Notwithstanding the many secessions to Rome, a large portion of the English clergy are more or less affected with the Romish doctrine, and are addicted to Romish ceremonies; and a rising party is springing up of another school, even more dangerous to the truth of God than the former—neither Sacramentarians nor Ritualists, but Retionallets, on the verge of universal skepticism."

This, then, is the internal condition of the Church of England, as faithfully portrayed by one of its own ministers. And what a picture is this—dark and awful indeed! How long do you think such a corrupt, in achievie mass as this can keep together—can withstand its broils within and the withering attacks of its never-sleeping opponents without—with nothing its keep it combined but the law of the land and aris-

adhesive mass as this can keep together—can withstand its broils within and the withering attacks of
its nover-sleeping opponents without—with nothing
to keep it combined but the law of the land and aristocratic predilections! Not long. Every relifing
year weakens its "cords;" the seeds of sure decay
are firmly imbedded in its vitals, and it must very
soon, from its own rottenness, fall into piscos.

Methodism has ever been a great support to the State
establishment—a fact freely admitted both by the
friends and foes of the latter. But the evident tendencies of the greater portion of the clergy to Romanism has greatly leasened this support, which, together with other vicious influences springing up in
the bosom of the Church of England, will, at no
very distant day, forever alienate Methodism from it.
The disruption of the Established Church is inevitable; and when this does take place, the evangelicals
—the large majority of whom are Methodist in sentiment and doctrine—will naturally fall into the Methodist ranks. Some have supposed that the evangelicals would form an independent church; this would
be as impossible as it would be unnecessary, as their
chief strength lies in Methodist influence. We might
say much to sustain this point, but this is not our
present object.

Its is a favorite hobby with political gamesters to

resent object.

Its is a favorite hobby with political gamesters to argue that the monarchy must fall with the Established Church. "With the Established Church," says Lord John Russell, "the kereditary monarchy "and hereditary aristocracy must stand or fall." We do not think that the downfall of the church would affect the monarchy, though it might, in the

would affect the monarchy, though it might, in the

"The Methodists in the United States have 12.467 church
editices, being more than one-third of the number (30,011)
which belong to all the religious bodies in the Union. But this
not a correct data by which to ascertain the positive strength
of Methodism in this country. For at least nine-tenths of the
country school-houses are occupied by its missisters, ke; and
indeed, many are built expressly for the purpose. They occupy
also hundreds of other piaces, nos mentioned in the Consula
and it would be rather below the figure than above it, to settmate that the Methodists have, in the United State, should
see half of the totale population. We could addisce may
arguments to swatain this point; but no person sequanted with
the say noise of the Methodist Church will question my statement.

course of time, the "hereitary pristoracy." With the silly cry of the "crown in larger, when the Dissenters demand their just rights—rights to which they are imperatively entitled, as constituting the vast majority of the people—the Parliament Houses are made to ring by political demagogues, who are afield of losing their "aristoratic accordancy"—mitred lords and rascals join in the cry fearing to loss the revenues they derive from those to whom they give no service, nor are required to give any. This bupbear has had its day, it is too filmsy to guil the intelligence of the masses—even the most concernative. We believe, whenever the State Church is annihilated, the Crown will not lose the affections of the people; indeed, we think it would rather be increased thereby, as one of the greatest causes of complaint and irritation would be removed out of the way. There is not a mere truly loyal people in the British dominions than the discenting bodies. But, though we dery the necessity or probability of the destruction of the bereditary monarchy with the destruction of the between the produce great political changes in the country, as the establishment is the corner-stone of the aristocratic inequalities which now exist. All liberal changes in the body politic have resulted directly from the influence of the Dissenters; and it cannot be otherwise than supposed that, when they attain the supremercy which is their right, other mas sures. Illeral in their character, tending to produce just equilization, will be carried into fall effect.

Your obt, serve. Perstroot.

N. B.—We have made a comparison between the Methodist and Established Church, because they are more nearly balanced by the census, and not from any disrespect to the other dissenting bodies—they being too small individually, indeed collecticity—to be brought into the account in such an investigation.

ABOUTTONISM IN VIRGINIA VIA ROME

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna.

Siz: The following communication was sent to the Editor of The Journal of Commerce. As he declined to publish it, I have concluded upon asking you to be kind enough to do so. I know you are not like him, a "Northern wan with Southern principles," but I understand that you are willing to publish both sides of a question, and I therefore take the liberty of making the request:

To the Editor of The Journal of Comme

To the Editor of The Journal of Commore.

Sin: Knowing that you have always been a fee to all Anti-Slavery agitation, I take the liberty of acking you to publish the following for the benefit of soothern readers. I have just received a letter from Europe, containing this statement: 'Crawford has modeled at Rome a monument for Virginia. It is to be cast in the bronze of Munich. Two really magnificent figures, Jefferson and Patrick Heary, are already cast. Heary is represented in the act of making his famous speech in which he said 'Give 'me liberty or give me death; and on a roll in his extended hand, you read in large lotters the word "liberty. Another part of the monument, nearly finished, is a bus relief representing a young woman of noble bearing trampling on a man with a crown and in chains, and having the motto 'sic semper 'cyrangie.'

Now, Mr. Editor, I do not know what you may think of this, but it seems to me that those who have employed Mr. Crawford can hardly be aware of what he has done. Abolitionists have been accused of inciting the slaves of the South to rebellion, and of souding to them incendiary publications and prints. Can you tell me what is the difference between these and incendiary status? May not Mr. C., northerner as he is, he an Abolitionist in disguise? Living as he does, where there is a great deal of talk about "liberty" and "Roman and Austrian tyrsing," has he not caught the infection of fanaticism about freedom being the right of all; and does he not mean, correctly, to express this sentiment on marble? These artists often mean a great deal more than observers of their works always perceive. How artfail the idea of Powers calling his slave the "Greek Slave!"

But be this as it may, can anything be more rash and impradent than to put such ideas as those just referred to into the heads of Virginia negroes? Consider, Sir, that menument is going to a place not many miles distant from the spot where a negro, one Nat. Turner, ectually did what Henry talked about, via: died for liberty—being executed, as you know, for an attempt at insurrection.

Why will you not, Sir, as a friend of our southern brethren, ias I am, myself., turn the attention of some of your Virginia readers to those points? Imagine for one moment Nicholas of Russia giving an order for a place of sculpture to an artist at Rome, and Ais sending home a representation of Liberty trampling on Slavery or Serfdom, and proclaiming." Away with "the Knout," or "Sic semper tyrannia." It seems to me that the less which is said about such subjects in Virginia the better.

Matters have come to a strange pass if the Aboli-Now, Mr. Editor, I do not know what you may

to me that the less which is san those Virginia the better.

Watters have come to a strange pass if the Abelitionists, not content with their interference in the free States with the institutions of the South, are to be allowed to snuggle their documents into Virginia, vid Rome.

A FRIEND OF THE SOUTH.

THE POST AND COPY-RIGHT.

Sin: In lately replying to The Evening Post which had said it never disfavored a copy-right law, THE TRIBUSE intimated a suspicion that it nevertheless hed-that Mr. Leggett, its former manager, had opposed it; it was believed in The Post, but certainly in some publication, and asked if any of its readers could help it to " the facts in the case."

Mr. Leggett, while Editor of The Post, strongly favored such a law. In that journal for September 27, 1836, his views may be found at length. " As author's right of property in his productions is a

natural right," &c. In October or November of that year, Mr. L. with In October or November of that year, are following drew from The Post, and in the December following come before the public as Editor of The Plaindealer. In that paper, date January 21, 1837, he, with equal zeal and at still greater length, argued that a copy-right law should be enacted or not according as it would

law should be enacted or not according as it would be for the greatest good of the greatest number, or otherwise—the benefit of possessing a first copy for publication being all the author could reasonably claim in the premises. His opinion was that such a law would be inimical to the greatest good, &c.

So a little confusion in the matter may be pardoned to THE TRIBUSE. The Irishman numbered all his pigs but one, and that little fellow ran about the penso he could not count him. THE TRIBUSE is only in the Hibernian's situation.

Cyrus Cotyle.

LETTER FROM CONTROLLER WHITTLESEY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: Your paper of the 9th has this moment been handed to me. It is stated in a special dispatch from Washington, dated the 8th, that my resignation has been prompted by the removal of a favorite elerk,

and other causes.

It is due to truth to say, that my leaving this office has no connection with any thing of the kind; but it was determined on, before either occurrence referred to, happened. The President has treated me with all the kindness I could expect, or wish, from any Chief Magistrate. Most sincerely yours.

Treasury Department, Controller's Office, Sept. 12, 1884.

The Anniversary Dinner of the capture of the City of Mexico by the American army, under Gen. Scott will take place this evening (14th) at the Prescott

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF NEW-YORK SEPTEMBER 14.

Arrived.

Skip Northumberland, (packet,) Spencer, London and Perimonth, Aug. 3, with mides and 405 pass, to Griswold, Morgan
& Wiley. No desits, 2 births on the passage.
Ship Panema, Lungston, Callao, June 17, vis Hampton
Roads, with game, to T. W. Riley. 10th Inst.
Barbor, in the late gale carried away the head of the maintopmast and all three toppallantments, inst quarter beat, &c.
Rark Almeids, (of Boston, Cale, Trieste, 55 days, with mides.
to C. C. Duncon. Aug. 26, int. 46, 57, ion. 35 db, spoke a Br.
ship 125 days from Van Dieman's Land for London. Aug. 29,
int 48 cp. jon. 52 25, gook Br. bark Herald, from Shields for
Salem. Aug. 19, left a large feet under the Rock and in Gibrilear waitung for a fair wird, and to work through the Straite.
Bark Hem-tetta Sophia, Makin. Newcastle, 32 days, with coal
to Barclay & Livingston. Aug. 30, at 2 A. M., lat. 40 30, ion. 65
9, while in a very heavy gale from W. S. W., was bearded by
a sea which stows hulwayska, both beats, carrying away foreigh
mast, backstay, chancel piate, which took the foretopmast and
both topgallantments ever the side.

BETURNED—Ship Vasca de Gama, (Belg.) Beekman, for

mast, backstaf, commonwhere were the side.

BETURNED-Ship Vasca der Gama, (Belg.) Beekman, for
RETURNED-Ship Vasca der Gama, (Belg.) Beekman, for
Antwerp, hence sith, returned to port, having experienced she
gale of Saturdo, and Sanday last, during which sprung a leak,
shifted cargo, stove bulwarks, spit sails, &c.

Arr. at Provincetown 11th, schr. Mountain King, Petsenath, om North Arlantic Ocean, with 15 bhiz. sp., 18 do hlatish ell. Sid. from New-Bedford 11th, ship Chandler Price, for Pacific

Sid. 1908 Nov. 1908 Nov. 1908 Natthew Luce, Coon. N. E.,
Arr. at Payal 15th ult., bark Matthew Luce, Coon. N. E.,
and landed 16 bbla. up. 16th. Odd Fellow, Goodale, Sag Harber,
and landed 66 pbl. arr. Thomas. of do., landed 166 up., ship Arctie,
Phillips of do., ciean; 17th. ship Montesama, Tunker, N. R.,
landed 66 up., Lien. Hardwich. Providence, landed 46 do., bara
Milwood, Slva. N. B., clean; 18th. bark Bruce, Naison, SarMilwood, Slva. N. B., clean; 18th. bark Bruce, Naison, Sarbaven, clean; Cape Born, Pigeon, Almy, Dartmouth, clean.